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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
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HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERSEAS TRADE REPORT
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

By Appointment to H.M.
the King.
Those in favour of
health and strength
please signify in the
usual way by taking
BOVRIL

No. 15,967. 號七十六百九千五萬一第 日八初月五年元統宣 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1909. 五拜禮 號五十二月六年九零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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AT
\$10 PER MONTH.

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Excellent Cuisine.

O. E. OWEN,
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[a592]

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Hongkong, 29th April 1908. [a527]

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Hongkong, 17th June, 1909. [a33]

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Hongkong, 4th June, 1909. [a35]

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a551]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

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Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a43]

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ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
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DEATHS.

On June 17th, at Portsmouth, England, ALFRED HADLEY, aged 78 years, formerly Foreman Boiler-maker of Hongkong Dock Yard.
On June 18th, at Shanghai, CHARLOTTE BERTHE.
On June 18th, at Shanghai, ALFRED BERTHE, aged 33 years, dearly beloved wife of Captain George William Berty.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 25TH 1909.

JAPAN'S trade with China last year is known to have suffered rather severely on account of the boycott instituted at Canton against Japanese products by way of retaliation for what the Chinese regarded as the humiliation of their Government by Japan in demanding an apology and an indemnity of \$170,000 yen for the seizure of the steamer "Tatsu-maru" by Chinese gunboats near Macao with a consignment of arms which it was alleged were to be smuggled into China. The boycott movement initiated in Canton was reported to have spread to every trading centre in all parts of the world where Chinese merchants are settled. The Japanese press has from time to time told its readers of the very large sums which the Japanese steamship companies have suffered from loss of passenger traffic as a result of the boycott; but to get any approximate idea of the total effect of the boycott on the general trade between the two countries has not been possible until now. The Japanese Finance Department has just issued its "Financial and Economic Annual" and from this very valuable compilation we are able to ascertain that Japan's exports to China in 1908 were about 25 per cent. less than in 1907; while her imports from

China showed a falling off equal to about six per cent. The total value of Japan's exports to China in 1908 was 77,746,792 showing a decline of yen 25,264,124 compared with the returns for 1907; while Japan's imports from China stood in 1908 at yen 63,783,961, which is less than the 1907 figure by yen 4,209,983. Together, then a drop of over thirty-two million yen is shown in Japan's trade with China in 1908 compared with the returns for 1907. But these figures do not include the trade with Hongkong. There are tables in the "Financial and Economic Annual" which show the value of the trade with the various countries of the world from 1895 down to 1908, and we observe that since 1895 the export of Japanese commodities to Hongkong has never been as low as it was in 1908, when it showed a decline of six million yen compared with the returns of 1907, and nine million yen compared with the figures for 1906. Imports from Hongkong, however, showed substantial improvement, their value being set down as yen 1,115,530 compared with yen 820,610 in 1907. Adding the net decline of trade with Hongkong to that of China we get a total drop in 1908 of about thirty-eight million yen. It is not possible, however, to set it down to the boycott entirely. There is, in fact, no mention of the word "Boycott" in the official review of economic conditions, which merely states that "about March or April our exports to South China suffered generally from dulness of trade" (the boycott started in March), and coming to the month of August we are told that "the depression of silver still went on and the trade with China remained inactive." But we can safely attribute the bulk of the loss of trade with China to the "boycott," which does not appear to be at an end yet. Though the Chinese papers have of late made no reference to the subject, we have it on the authority of a leading Japanese paper that "there is no sign whatever of a more placable mood towards Japan on the part of the southern Chinese." From Melbourne to Yokohama, it says, the boycott of Japanese vessels is practically effective. "Under the Japanese flag no Chinaman will walk the deck or ship his goods," and our contemporary, the *Asahi Shimbun*, estimates the loss at over a million yen annually—on the Australian line alone presumably. The *Asahi* comes to the conclusion that remonstrances to Peking only accentuate the situation, as the Cantonese are habitually hostile to the Manchu dynasty, and it suggests that the southern Chinese may be placated by (1) Japan's recognition of China's title to Pratas Island; (2) not only must all claims for compensation to Mr. NISHIZAWA be foregone, but also an indemnity must be paid to China on account of the guano and phosphates hitherto removed from the island; and (3) Japan must agree to waive the *Tatsu Maru* indemnity of 170,000 yen, which has not yet been paid by China. All these things the *Asahi* regards as its first compared with the heavy and continuous loss which the boycott represents. For a paper of the *Asahi's* standing in Japan, it is a remarkable change of front, but after all, the gulf between these proposals and the present attitude of the Japanese Government does not seem a wide one. The neglect of the Government for fifteen months to obtain from China the indemnity she agreed to pay for the seizure of the "Tatsu-maru" would seem to indicate that Japan is satisfied with the mere promise to pay. As regards Pratas Island, Japan has never claimed that the island belongs to herself, but has simply hesitated to acknowledge China's right to oust Japanese subjects from the island until China furnishes conclusive proof of ownership. When that is done it is possible that Japan may be prepared to waive the claim for disturbance, but it is unlikely, we think, that Japan will feel disposed to offer an indemnity for the guano removed from the island before the protest was made by China. The Pratas Island Question seems some way from settlement yet, but it is by no means improbable that when the basis of a settlement is reached Japan, especially if supported by the public Press, will make an effort to include in it some pacificatory arrangement which will end the boycott and restore normal conditions of trade between the two countries.

Yesterday a coolie engaged on a lighter, the hold of which was filled with damaged cargo removed from the s.s. *Kutsang*, was suffocated while below, and the remainder of the crew absconded.

Gambling at the Alhambra, Shanghai, has been stopped. The reason why the proprietors resolved to comply with the insistent agitation that has been carried on, has not been officially divulged; but it is stated that the closing of the gambling saloon was in compliance with orders from Peking.

It is telegraphed from Vladivostok that the British China Squadron has abandoned its proposed visit to that port on account of the foggy season having set in along the local coast.

The *Japan Chronicle* strongly urges the Japanese Government to institute an inquiry not only into a certain shocking case of barbarous punishment but into the whole question of the administration of Formosa.

Speaking at a missionary breakfast in connection with the 110th anniversary of the Religious Tract Society, Archdeacon, now Bishop, Banister, who has been engaged for thirty years in mission work in China, advised the society to watch the growth of a new profession in China—journalism. At present, he said, the increasing number of newspapers circulating advanced ideas of reform were all written by laymen editors. There was room now for Christian newspapers in all the great towns.

The *China Times* states that the Commercial Treaty between China and Sweden which was signed last year, but not sanctioned owing to a slight obstacle, was ratified on the 15th instant. The final stage was reached as a result of negotiations between the Chinese Government and Baron Wallenberg, who represents the Swedish Government at the Court of Tokyo as at Peking. Baron Wallenberg came to Peking to assist in the ceremony of the Imperial Funeral, and subsequently succeeded in getting China to concede the disputed point.

Japan's foreign trade as a whole for 1908 showed a decrease of 8.7 per cent. in exports, and 8.8 in imports, and the total (\$83,427,225) was about equal to the value of the trade in 1905. "The decrease in exports," the *Financial and Economic Annual* says, "was due to the world-wide trade depression in 1908 and the slackness of the export trade to China and America, which are the principal consumers of our products, while the depression of our import trade was owing to a reduction of national consumption and contraction of state and private enterprises." The balance of trade was against Japan by yen 58,011,789. Only once since 1895 has there been an excess of exports over imports. That was in 1906, the balance in favour of Japan being then a little under five million yen.

THE PORTUGUESE COMMISSIONERS.

General Joachim Machado and Senhor Cinatti, the Portuguese Commissioners to settle with China the delimitation of the Macao boundaries, were entertained to dinner at the Hongkong Hotel on Wednesday night by Consul-General Leiria. Yesterday afternoon they visited the Portuguese cruiser *Patria*.

Captain Ferreira Marques has been deputed by the Governor of Macao to be in attendance on the General during his stay in Hongkong. The Commissioners proceed to Macao to-morrow by the *Patria*.

General Machado and Senhor Cinatti, and their suite dine with H. E. Sir Frederick Lugard this evening.

The following have also been invited to dine at Government House:—Colonel Darling, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., Mr. J. P. Briggs, Comm. and Mrs. Leiria, Mr. A. M. Thomson, Mrs. and the Misses Loureiro, Mr. and Mrs. F. Browne, Dr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. B. Tanner, Mr. and Mrs. Brewin, Dy. Insp. Surgeon-General and Mrs. Tait, Lt. Comdr. Bridgeman, Captain St. Clair, Captain and Miss Armstrong, Captain, Mrs. and Miss Sayer, Mr. J. H. de Roux, Consul-General for the Netherlands, Mr. C. E. Anton, Mr. E. D. Atkinson, Rev. and Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. Lensman, Mr. W. J. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Mr. J. Paterson, Mr. A. G. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Harston, Dr. Black, Mr. Eldon Potter, Mr. E. Owen, and Mr. H. G. Calkrop.

THE ASSESSMENT OF HONGKONG FOR THE YEAR 1909-1910.

By order of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council a new Valuation has been made of the whole Colony, with the exception of purely Chinese Villages.

City of Victoria:—The Ratable Value has decreased from \$9,987,125 to \$8,805,805, a reduction of \$1,181,320, or 2 per cent.

The Hill District:—The Ratable Value has decreased from \$263,265 to \$262,445 a reduction of \$820, or 0.31 per cent.

Shaukiwan:—The Ratable Value has increased from \$57,197 to \$63,224, an addition of \$6,027, or 10.53 per cent.

Hongkong Villages:—The Ratable Value has increased from \$225,599 to \$224,590, an addition of \$991, or 0.44 per cent.

Kowloon Point:—The Ratable Value has increased from \$464,460 to \$502,205, an addition of \$37,745, or 8.12 per cent.

Yau-mut:—The Ratable Value has increased from \$253,145 to \$256,640, an addition of \$3,495 or 1.38 per cent.

Hung Hom:—The Ratable Value has increased from \$230,715 to \$237,520, an addition of \$6,805, or 2.94 per cent.

Mongkoktau:—The Ratable Value has decreased from \$144,565 to \$139,490 a reduction of \$5,075, or 3.5 per cent.

New Kowloon:—The Ratable Value has increased from \$62,315 to \$103,859, an addition of \$41,543, or 66.66 per cent.

Kowloon Villages:—The Ratable Value has increased from \$150,367 to \$163,125, an addition of \$12,758, or 8.48 per cent.

The Whole Colony:—The Ratable Value has decreased from \$10,816,753 to \$10,750,902, a slight reduction of \$65,851, or 0.60 per cent.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Cream, Charismatic, Last, Charismatic and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre. Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

TELEGRAMS.

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[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

INTERNATIONAL POLO MATCH.

LONDON, June 24th.

The Polo Match at Hurlingham for the International Cup has been won by the American team, whose score was 9 against England's 5.

AMERICA AND THE RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, June 24th.

America has intimated that providing American participation in the Hankow-Szechuan Railway Loan upon equal terms is secured, the Government is indifferent to the method and is prepared to leave the existing agreement undisturbed. The latter added that the American Syndicate expects 20 per cent. of the loan.

This is interpreted to mean that the Americans are willing to negotiate with the other groups.

The British Government has replied that it has no objection to the course proposed, but it is still of opinion that matters should be arranged with the representatives of the financial groups concerned.

THE TRIPLICE.

REPORTS OF RENEWAL PREMATURE.

LONDON, June 24th.

In the course of a debate in the Italian Chamber on the Estimates for the Foreign Office, Signor Tittoni contradicted the reports of the renewal of the Triple, which, he said, were premature. The Allies were animated by mutual confidence and did not dream of anticipating the renewal.

THE BUDGET AGITATION.

LONDON, June 24th.

The agitation in reference to the Budget continues unabated.

A crowded non-partisan meeting has been held in the City, the notabilities present including Lord Avebury, Lord Goschen, and Sir Felix Schuster.

Lord Rothschild, who presided, moved a resolution protesting against the Budget proposals.

Two hundred and fifty Liberal members of the House of Commons, in response to an urgent whip, met in the House under the presidency of the Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane and formed an Advisory Committee with a view to support the progress of the Budget by a campaign throughout the constituencies.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PROPOSED CHINESE TAX ON CIGARETTES.

PEKING, June 24th.

The Ministry of Finance recommends the imposition of a heavy tax on cigarettes instead of raising the tax on salt which is already very heavy.

A VICEROY DISMISSED.

PEKING, June 24th.

An Edict has been issued dismissing Sing Wan, the Viceroy of Kansu and Shensi Provinces.

ILLNESS OF A VICEROY.

PEKING, June 24th.

The Viceroy of Chili (the successor of Yuan Shih Kai) is dangerously ill.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

23rd June, 1909.

"STUD-POKER."

Of recent years stud-poker has become one of the most popular games in the Kwangtung Province. The Cantonese people have gone crazy over this game. It is played by people of the upper as well as the lower classes. Card houses have sprung up in almost every city, town and village up-country. In many districts the officials have made it a Government monopoly. I remember last year there was such a great demand for poker cards here that every available packet in the market was bought up and even old cards fetched 60 cents a packet. A few days ago, Lai Cho Wong went personally to the Viceroy's yamen and presented a memorial in which it is stated that stud-poker gambling has become a serious evil and is spreading all over the Province. He prayed that instructions might be given to the authorities in the province to prohibit stud-poker gambling and also to issue proclamations to arrest and severely punish those who continue to indulge in the game.

The Viceroy replied as follows:—"I have perused your memorial very carefully. If the evils of stud-poker gambling are so great as you state, it must greatly affect the morality of the people, and should be strictly prohibited. Those who continue to indulge in the game must be arrested and punished. I hereby instruct the Provincial Judge, the authorities of the Military Department and the Bureau of Local Affairs to direct all civil and military officials in the province to issue proclamations to inform the public that stud-poker gambling is strictly prohibited, and hereafter rigid searches will be made and all delinquents arrested with a view to putting a stop to this sort of gambling. Should any further petitions be presented to the official Bureau applying for the monopoly of this game under any new and ingenious name, the Bureau authorities are instructed to severely reprimand the petitioners."

THREE PRISONERS EXECUTED.

The prisoners Chan Hing, Li Hui and So Kwan Cheung, who were surrendered to the Chinese Authorities by the Hongkong Government some time ago, were executed in the presence of the Nam Hoi Magistrate on the 21st instant by order of His Excellency Viceroy Chang.

CHINA "TEA"—AN INTERESTING REVELATION.

Chan Shu Tai, a tea dealer, was arrested and charged by the police with being in possession of 24 bags of used tea leaves weighing over 1,200 catties with intent to ship them abroad for sale. The defendant admitted having collected the tea from the Tin Shing, Ng Ya and Wan Hsueh restaurants situated in Chin Kam Street, but protested that it was not a legal offence. He stated that hitherto it has been a common trade amongst tea merchants to purchase such tea leaves from restaurants and have same dried and exported to foreign markets for sale. The magistrate ordered the tea leaves to be confiscated and fined the defendant \$20. He remarked that many proclamations had been issued forbidding merchants to deal in used tea leaves, as the drinking of such tea is extremely detrimental to health. I wonder if anything of this kind occurs in Hongkong where there are so many Chinese restaurants?

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Some two years ago, when the bureau for the construction of railways in the province of Kwangsi was established, it was distinctly stipulated between the officials and the merchants that all the railways in that province should be constructed by the merchants alone. Ever since the establishment of the Railway Bureau the merchants and gentry have been endeavouring to raise funds, and large sums have been promised by both classes, but they have been at variance all the time. Consequently nothing has been actually accomplished. The Governor has now decided to have all the railways in the province constructed by joint capital of the Government and the merchants.

His Excellency has already appointed Prefect Woo Ming Hing to be superintendent of the Kwai-lun, Chuen-chow and Wong-sha-ho Railway. This line has already been surveyed by competent surveyors. It is about 330 li in length and the Hing On district is situated about 115 li from Kwai-lun, where there are rich coal mines. The Governor has memorialized the Throne to grant the necessary funds. His Excellency is also pressing the merchants to raise funds and to delegate deputies to the Straits Settlements to invite the merchants there to subscribe.

Chan Yee Hi, Director of the Sunning Railway, cabled to the Board of Labour, Agriculture and Commerce at Peking, applying for permission to construct a branch line of that railway from Sunning to Kongmoo. The Board replied that all matters concerning the construction of railways could only be granted by the Board of Posts and Communications, whereupon Chan immediately telegraphed to the latter Board who has since granted the concession to the Sunning Railway Syndicate.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

The table to date is as follows:—

CLUB.	P.	W.	L.	PTS.
Kowloon	4	4	0	8
Craigflower	4	4	0	8
Y.M.C.A.	5	4	1	8
Civil Service	3	2	1	4
Schoolmasters	4	2	2	4
Lusitano	5	1	4	2
Y.M.C.A. (Chinese)	6	1	5	2
Taifoo	5	0	5	0

Fixtures for Saturday are:—

Kowloon v. Schoolmasters.
Taifoo v. Lusitano.
Civil Service v. Y.M.C.A. Ch.
Craigflower v. Y.M.C.A.

Schoolmasters team for Saturday:—Messrs. E. E. O. Bird, H. S. O. Garrett, A. E. Sutherland, R. E. Barlow, W. H. Vives and A. O. Brown.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A MACAO GRIEVANCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Macao, 23rd June, 1909.

SIR,—Your Macao correspondent, in commenting lately upon the present stringency in both the Municipal and Colonial coffers here, suggested as a panacea that the number of useless officials might be reduced. There is, of course, a lot to be said in favour of this proposition, but there is another channel through which a good deal of the Colony's money runs to waste, and which, I think, ought to be checked. I refer to the enormous sums of money spent yearly in passages for officials, both civil and military, caused by constant transferences and by trips home by order of the Medical Board.

This form of home leave has been greatly abused. It has been remarked that no matter how depleted the Colonial coffers may be, there is always money for these little trips home. It would be interesting if statistics could be procured of the money spent in this way, say, during the last ten years. It would be safe to put it down to half a million dollars at least. Recently a subordinate official, drawing about \$100 a month, went home with his family, whose passages cost the Colony something like \$5,000! Now, don't you think, Mr. Editor, this is sheer waste of public money? Could not the post he occupied be filled locally with advantage to the Colony?

Undoubtedly the system of Medical Board leave is responsible for a good deal of unnecessary expenditure of public funds and opens the door to all sorts of abuses. A nostalgic official feels like taking a trip home. He asks to be submitted to a Medical Board, and if he is influential enough, it is ten to one he gets a trip home at the expense of the Colony. This sort of thing is scandalous and ought to be stopped in future. It is not an uncommon thing for healthy-looking officials to go home on leave of the Medical Board, to avoid premature death! Therefore I say, both from the point of view of public morality and for the sake of our dilapidated finances, this kind of leave ought to be either suppressed or considerably modified.

I understand your Hongkong officials also go home pretty often, but then they go at their own expense. Here the passages of officials and their families are always defrayed by the Colonial Treasury—Yours, &c.

OMEGA FROM THADEUS' DELTA.

SMUGGLING OPIUM.

Lance-Sergeant Edwards placed a native, who was arrested on board the s.s. *Yuen* with 100 taels of opium in his possession, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday. It transpired during the hearing of the evidence that the defendant had attached to the box containing the opium a forgery of "the opium farmer's mark, and that he intended to smuggle the drug into Manila. His Worship imposed a fine of \$500, the alternative being three months' imprisonment.

In another case heard before the same Magistrate, a long robed gentleman from the north was the defendant. As he was proceeding ashore from the Canton steamer *Heungshan* on Wednesday night he was detained while excise officers inspected his box. Four rolls of silver dollars were discovered, and another roll, which was a fac-simile of these four. On the paper being removed from this latter roll it was found to be a long tin containing four taels of prepared opium. The man was arrested, and on being taken to the police station paid \$200 to bail himself out. When he appeared before his Worship yesterday, he denied that the opium had been found in his box, but the magistrate found that it had, and imposed a fine of \$156, in default six weeks' hard labour.

PROMOTION OF F. R. MR. STUART FULLER.

Following on the transfer of Dr. Amos P. Wilder, the popular Consul-General for the United States, comes news of the impending transfer on promotion of Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, who for the past three years has been Vice-Consul in the Colony and has now temporary charge of the Consul-General, Mr. Fuller has been nominated by President Taft as Consul at Gothenburg, Sweden. The nomination has to be confirmed by the Senate, but as a long list in which Mr. Fuller's appointment was included was submitted to the Senate on May 26th, it is probable that by this time the Senate has approved the appointments, though no news of this has yet reached the Colony.

Both as an official and in social life Mr. Fuller is very popular in the Colony. Dr. Wilder, in one or two of his farewell speeches, referred to Mr. Fuller's work as an official in terms of highest praise, and his many friends in the Colony who knew his worth will cordially congratulate him on his promotion in the Consular service of his country. We need hardly add that Mr. Fuller is not likely to be leaving Hongkong for some months yet. Among other nominations in the list we note that Mr. Charles L. Hoover, of the Philippine Islands, is nominated to be Consul at Madrid; Mr. Carl F. Deichmann, now at Tamsui, is down for transfer to Nagasaki, his place at Tamsui being taken by Mr. Baat, now at Mauritius.

The most important appointment in the list is that of Mr. John T. Griffiths, at present Consul at Liverpool, to the Consul-General in London, as successor to Mr. Robert J. Wynne. This, with the Consul-Generalship at Paris, is the most lucrative office in the Consular service, the salary being \$12,000 gold a year.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FREDERICK JOHN DRAUGHT LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Acting Colonial Secretary).

Sir HENRY BEKKLEY, K.C. (Acting Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. C. M. F. MESSER (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. P. N. H. JONES (Acting Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWIN (Registrar-General).
Hon. Mr. F. J. BADELEY (Capt. Superintendent of Police).
Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, K.C., C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT.
Hon. Mr. E. J. GIBSON.
Hon. Mr. MURRAY STEWART.
Hon. Mr. WEL YUK, C.M.G.
Mr. C. A. LEMENTY (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the assessment of the Colony for the year 1909-1910, and the report of the Harbour Master for the year 1908.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minute No. 28, and moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, brought up the Report of the Finance Committee (No. 7) and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

STAMP ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Stamp Ordinance 1901 as amended by The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance 1902.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was agreed to.

PRISON AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Prison Ordinance 1899. In doing so he said:—The object of this Ordinance is to make it an offence for an officer of the prison to give a prisoner any article which by the rules of the prison he is forbidden to possess.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was agreed to.

Council then resolved itself into a committee of the whole Council to consider the bill clause by clause.

On resuming, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the bill had passed through committee without amendment and asked the Council to consent to a suspension of the rule and to allow the bill to be read a third time, as it was very expedient that the Ordinance should be amended in this respect as soon as possible.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

TRAFFIC ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Traffic Ordinance 1883. In doing so he said:—The object of this bill, as stated in the memorandum, is to compel persons who travel by tram to give up their tickets when requested to do so by officials or to pay their fare from the place whence they started. There is a clause in the bill which empowers officials to arrest any person who declines to show his ticket or to pay his fare.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was agreed to.

Council then went into committee to consider the bill clause by clause.

On resuming, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the bill had passed the committee stage without amendments, and moved that the bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the bill was read a third time and passed.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that Council should go into Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to transfer to certain Officers of the Public Service certain duties at present performed by other Officers.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—We left clause 6 over for further consideration, and I now propose to strike it out altogether because the transfer it has been proposed to effect by clause 6 can be effected under the provisions of the existing Ordinance.

Council then resumed, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the bill had passed through committee with a slight amendment. He moved the third reading of the bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the bill was read a third time and passed.

PATENTS ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the postponement in the committee stage of an Ordinance to amend the Patents Ordinance 1892. The Bill had, he said, been sent to the Law Society for consideration and such observations as they may desire to make.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was agreed to.

PREPARED OPIUM ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I move that Council resolve itself into committee of the whole Council for further consideration of the bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Prepared Opium Ordinance 1891.

HIS EXCELLENCY—We have got as far as the end of section 2.

On clause 11, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said:—There are one or two verbal alterations. In sub-section 3 I propose to insert the word "European" before the word "officers" in the third line, so that it shall read "such other European officers to inspect the farm."

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Wouldn't the word "Occidental" be better than the word "European"? The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—The word "European" is always used even in speaking of Americans. Americans came from Europe and in that sense the Americans are Europeans.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—A citizen of the United States of America might not be a European. He might be an Oriental. It seems that Occidental is a better word and has the same meaning as European. You might have a man from Canada who would not be a European although he was a Canadian.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—He would certainly be a European. Any boy born of European parents here is not a Chinese. We are dealing with race of descent.

HIS EXCELLENCY—All these sub-sections are taken verbatim from the Straits Ordinance. The Straits Ordinance does not contain the word "European," but the Farmer asked us to put that word in.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Say non-Asiatic. You might appoint an Australian. You have Australians and New Zealanders in the Government service at the present moment. They surely could not come under the heading of Europeans.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Do you wish to propose an amendment?

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—No, I simply wanted to raise the question as to whether the word "European" was comprehensive enough or not.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is not absolutely comprehensive, but it is the most comprehensive word I could get.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—There are very few European officers who can read Chinese. The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I am afraid my friend does not understand the system under which this colony is run. Europeans do not inspect the books themselves, but they know enough to superintend the reading of books.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Clause 9 demands that the Farmer shall from time to time produce for inspection his books. He has asked that the word "European" should be inserted.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—I take it that if you want to see the Opium Farmer's books to find out what profit he makes you will want a capable officer.

HIS EXCELLENCY—If necessity should arise for inspecting the Farmer's books the Government will appoint an officer capable of doing it. If the word "European" were not put in the Farmer thought that his books might be inspected at any time by Chinese who might give away particulars.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—It takes an expert to understand books kept in the European way. It would want a very expert man to understand Chinese books.

HIS EXCELLENCY—What would you propose? If you don't put the word "European" in it may deteriorate the value of the farm, through the fear of Chinese inspecting the books and giving away information.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I think we may assume that the Government will always have one official of European origin capable of understanding Chinese books.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I should say we have six.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I was putting it at a minimum.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—The object of this alteration is to inspire confidence on the part of tenders for the next farm.

On clause 15, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said:—I propose, Sir, to substitute for sub-section 3 a clause more fully setting out what is to be prescribed and I would ask that the clause as printed be deleted and the following substituted:—To prescribe the keeping of such books and registers and the making of such returns by the Opium Farmer or dress farmer as may be considered necessary or desirable to permit of thorough investigation being made by the Government of the manner in which the farm business is conducted and the profits or losses derived therefrom.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The section as it stands is in verbatim with the present section of the Straits Ordinance.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—This, Sir, has been amplified at the request of the Farmer.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—Is there any penalty attached to the keeping of false accounts by the Opium Farmer?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—There is a general penalty for breach of the provisions of the Ordinance.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—That is not to convey that the Farmer shall keep correct accounts. The clause simply says he shall keep accounts.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—The Government makes rules for the keeping of accounts.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—And the method of accounts is to be covered?

HIS EXCELLENCY—Reading from the rules:—The Farmer shall for the information of the Government keep such books and make such returns, etc.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—The whole object of looking at the Farmer's accounts is to see what profit he makes.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Or loss.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—If there is ever a loss. Therefore it is to his interest to hoodwink the European officer who goes there to examine his books, and if it is to his interest he will certainly do it.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Some European companies do that.

Hon. Mr. GIBSON—Chinese keep two sets of books at any rate.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—The man is under contract with the Government and surely if he cooks his books he is liable to the ordinary results of a criminal act.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—This law is part of the contract.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—And if he breaks it by falsifying his books he is liable to the criminal law of the colony.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—When the time comes the wording of the regulation will be kept such as to ensure that the books will be kept correctly.

On clause 17, Hon. Mr. M. STEWART—I move the following amendment to this Clause:—The insertion after the word "forthwith" of these words:—

"Section 10 shall not come into operation until it has been approved by a resolution of the Legislative Council subsequent to the passing of the Appropriation Bill for 1910."

I beg the Government to consider whether this suggestion does not offer a reasonable means of compromise between the unofficial and official positions in the matter.

The official position I take to be this. Until tenders for the new farm have been received it is impossible to ascertain the direct loss to revenue due to closing the farms in March next.

Until this direct loss has thus been ascertained it is impossible to approach the Home Authorities with a request more narrowly to define the promised contribution towards it.

To arrive at the exact sum of the direct loss it is necessary to get the new tenders in. To obtain these it is necessary to make the new conditions known. In order to make the new conditions known this Bill must be passed.

That, as I understand it, is the official position, as revealed in the debate on the second reading. He objection to it, from the unofficial point of view, is that this method of making known the new terms ignores the protest contained in the resolution unanimously supported a year ago by the unofficial members "against any steps being taken to carry out the order announced in Parliament on the 6th March last."

Before this Council shall have been called upon to consider the methods by which it is proposed to readjust the burden of taxation "If this Bill goes through in its present form it will be an irreversible step taken before we had an opportunity of considering these methods. But if its present form were to be altered in the manner I suggest, by the insertion of a clause making the contemplated step subject to a subsequent resolution in Council, this objection would be removed. It may be urged against this that unless Section 10 is made absolute at

once an element of uncertainty would enter into the bargain with the new farmer. But if the terms of the advertisement for the tender are fixed and definite I do not see that there would be any such risk. There would be no risk to prospective farmers. The terms offered to them would be just the same as now. And there is no real risk to Government, inasmuch as Government has absolute power and can exercise it on the occasion of the eventual resolution in Council, with just as much effect as now, and with a much better grace. That is the point. I invite some concession to the difficulty of our position, the unofficial position. The practical benefit of the concession which I suggest is not to be apparent to those who lightly regard the position of the unofficial members of this Council; it will be best appreciated by those who imagine that we are intended to represent the wishes of the community. To display consideration towards the wishes of the community as represented by us in this particular case—and in the general question we can claim to have the community behind us—would have a certain practical effect towards making the policy palatable. That was held to be a desirable object a year ago. Now that we are face to face with the material consequences it is no less desirable. Indeed, the community may be treated with greater consideration now than then. It is helpful to be reduced by circumstances into lagging about money when appealed to on grounds of paramount duty to civilization. But the duty that lies nearest us in the Council is duty to this Colony, and my conception of that is to make up the budget, but accept or decline a tender. That is to say, that the Government has to accept a tender although the Council has not passed a resolution enabling it to do so.

Hon. Mr. STEWART—Outside the hope is that there may be some modification of section 10.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I don't think you take my point. As a matter of principle the Government, being compelled to make up its estimates, must definitely accept a tender while the Legislative Council had not yet been able to do so. A resolution would be still pending bringing into operation that clause. That is to say, the Government would have to act ultra vires.

Hon. Mr. GIBSON—Cannot you put a clause in to accept the tender some months afterwards?

HIS EXCELLENCY—I fail to see where the object comes in you have in view, because by what has already been said at this table, the only object is to meet the question again. You may all that has to be said on the debate on the estimates.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Presumably you won't put our estimates before the Council for some time. In the meantime the debate will go home to the Secretary of State and he may be induced to modify the views already expressed.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—When we receive tenders we shall know what we have to lose. Then it will be easy enough to telegraph home and ascertain whether we shall have a substantial part of that loss made good to us.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The Government, as I endeavoured to point out, has got to accept a tender before making up its estimates, which we could not do if the resolution was carried.

Hon. Mr. STEWART—Then we should be discussing a thing after it has been done.

HIS EXCELLENCY—It practically has been done already. We have the definite assurance of the Secretary of State that he will make good a substantial part of the loss.

Hon. Mr. GIBSON—If the Secretary of State is so kind to us as to say he will give us the substantial amount, it seems to me that it would be very simple to give it a name. I propose to say a few words in the third reading. I will put the hon. member's motion to the vote.

The motion on being put to the vote was lost by the casting vote of the Governor, all the unofficials voting for, and all the officials against it.

On Council resuming the ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the bill had passed through committee with slight amendments. He said:—In view of the importance of getting the estimates for the coming year framed as early as possible for the Council at the earliest, and of the necessity of having tenders for the Opium Farm advertised, and in view of the fact that the bill has been fully discussed by this Council, I beg to move that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I beg to second the motion, and I may say that the advertisements calling for tenders for the Opium Farm are already one month later than on the last occasion and the occasion before.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Your Excellency, the unofficial members do not propose to defer the third reading, because we do not wish to appear to be unnecessarily obstructive in the passing of the measure, but it is true that we do propose to vote against the third reading.

Hon. Mr. STEWART—We further consider, as I explained this afternoon and last Thursday, that before the bill is passed we should get definite assurance from the Home Government as to what they mean by a substantial contribution. For these reasons, Sir, the unofficial members propose to vote against the third reading.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen, when this bill was read a second time the unofficial members unanimously voted against it, and the representative of the Chamber of Commerce has just told us that the unofficials proposed again to vote against the third reading. I hope that after the few words I have to say they may alter their intention. I explained before that it is necessary to pass the bill in order to call for tenders which are already delayed, as my hon. friend on the left has told us, about a month beyond the usual date. They have, as you know, to be forwarded to Singapore and elsewhere and we require to know the amounts tendered before we begin the preparation of the Estimates. I did not wish to frame the conditions of tender and to circulate them before this bill had been discussed in Council, in order that members should have every opportunity of discussing the conditions on which the tenders would be based. Had the tenders been circulated earlier in anticipation of this bill the terms of this bill would practically have been settled without reference to Council. Moreover, it is possible that some discrepancy might have been found later between the exact words of the bill and the terms of the Ordinance which had been subsequently amended, and this might have led to claims for compensation or for the repudiation of his contract by the Farmer. It is now an urgent matter to pass the bill as soon as possible, as my hon. and learned friend on the left suggested, and Council agreed to take the third reading this afternoon. It is clear from the speeches which have been made by different

unofficial members that they have not opposed the bill because they fail to recognise the urgency of the necessity for calling for tenders for the Farm, or that they had any objections to the proposals embodied in the bill, for in none of the long speeches delivered by hon. members was a single exception taken to the provisions of the bill itself. During the passage through the second reading none of the principles of the bill were called in question. The votes recorded by unofficial members on the second reading were clearly stated to have been recorded as a protest against the action of the Imperial Government, and in order to obtain a more precise wording of the promise made by the Secretary of State. That protest was made on the second reading, and it was emphasised by the unanimous vote against the bill of the unofficial members. But they do not show themselves hostile to the provisions of the bill and I trust therefore that they will not vote against the third reading, since their protest, has been already recorded in the minutes of the Council. I would remind you that if the majority did throw out this bill we should be in a situation in which I think no unofficial member desires that we should be placed: that is to say, tenders would have to be hung up and the estimates deferred. I am not aware myself that any difference in this general opinion question does exist between the unofficial members and the Government. We are all agreed that it should be gradually suppressed and the unofficial members in their speeches particularly emphasised this point. Their objection, which was clearly stated, is that they wish for a more precise and definite wording of the Secretary of State's promise. On the one hand it was suggested that the Secretary of State had only promised to ask Parliament and possibly Parliament might refuse. Lord Crewe in a despatch which I read to this Council did not say that he as Secretary of State for the Colonies would ask the Treasury's sanction for a grant. That is a form of request which is quite familiar and which in my own experience I have more than once known to be unsuccessful. The words used, however, were to say one conversant with the language of state departments very different indeed. He said: "Direct Majesty's Government would ask Parliament, that is to say, that the speaker or writer spoke that is to say, that the Government and declared that Government would go to Parliament for a certain object. If Parliament refused the request of the Government and we all know that the defeat of the Government is a serious matter. That is how I read the despatch, and that is why I stated to Council that I considered the promise as definite as it could be. In the second place, it has been suggested that a definite proportion should be asked for, but I think that such a request is not a feasible one. I think that no business man at this table would pledge himself to give a definite proportion of a loss when the basis of calculation is not yet settled. The hon. member at the end of the table pointed out that the opium trade had great ramifications and the loss would fall in various directions. I myself pointed out in the memorandum which I laid upon this table that the opium trade has wide ramifications and its extinction will involve loss in many different channels, but the loss on this trade does not depend on the policy adopted in this colony but upon the policy adopted in India. In any case these are more or less direct losses and the Secretary of State has only pledged himself to make good a substantial portion of the direct losses. Still I think it quite conceivable that a difference of opinion may arise on the words "substantial" and "indirect," which are open to discussion. I may say that I myself was understanding a pledge in the name of the taxpayers of this colony similar to the one which Lord Crewe has taken on behalf of the taxpayers of the United Kingdom. I should certainly not commit myself, and I can say with confidence that I do not think there is a business man at this table who would not take the same line. The position as it now stands is, as I gather from the speeches which have been made, that this Council unanimously thinks that this bill should be passed, to call for tenders, and in order that we may know as soon as possible what deficit we shall have to face and to make good in our estimates. The unofficial members desire to record their protest upon the aspect of the question which touches the Imperial Government and I may say does not touch the local Government. In these circumstances I hope that the unofficial members will unanimously vote for the third reading of the bill in order to show that there is no divergence of opinion between us either as regards the general opinion policy or as regards the necessity for the passing of this bill. (Applause.)

After the unofficial members had consulted with regard to the Governor's speech.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT asked—May I speak again in reply to your remarks just now?

HIS EXCELLENCY—There is no rule against it.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—When the unofficial members came here this afternoon they had arranged in order to emphasise their protest against what they considered unfair treatment on the part of the Home Government, to vote against the third reading. But in view of Your Excellency's remarks the unofficial members are prepared to vote for the third reading, as we entirely endorse what Your Excellency said, that the protest was made against the action of the Imperial Government and has nothing to do with local Government. We trust that while voting for this third reading of the bill, Your Excellency will put to record that although we withdrew opposition to the third reading in deference to Your Excellency's expressed wish, we do protest against the bill being passed in the manner it has been. Our object in protesting against the third reading was to emphasise the protest made at the second reading. Our protest still stands, we merely withdrew it in deference to Your Excellency's wishes.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Council stands adjourned until next Thursday.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

The following vote was passed:—

CHARITABLE SERVICES.

The GOVERNOR recommended the Council to vote a sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) in aid of the vote Charitable Services, Passages and Relief of Destitutes.

The CHAIRMAN—This was to pay the passage of a destitute. When the question of a passage arose we found that the vote was exhausted. Then we found \$200 for the passage of a destitute to keep the Colony going in the transportation of these destitutes until the end of the year.

THERE IS SKILL AND THOROUGHNESS OF CONSTRUCTION IN ALL PIANOS

WE IMPORT STAMPING THEM IN EVERY WAY SUPERIOR VALUE BUILT THROUGHOUT FOR THIS CLIMATE.

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THE CADET SHIP "MERSEY"

The White Star Line cadet ship *Mersey* completed her first voyage round the world last month and was berthed in the London Dock. She was fitted out by Messrs. J. & A. Watson & Co. last year for the purpose of educating cadets as apprentices in a first-class sailing ship under their own flag. She left Liverpool on August 20 last with 40 cadets on board, bound for Sydney with a general cargo, under the command of Lieutenant F. W. Corner, R.N.R.

The *Mersey* is a fast sailing clipper ship of 1,829 tons, and she made the voyage round the Cape to Sydney in two days under three months. Favourable weather was experienced during the greater part of the outward voyage. On the early morning of October 19, in 38 degrees S, 52 degrees E, the *Mersey* was caught in a moderate gale, and while rolling in a heavy sea one of the cadets, a lad of 16 named Ward, who was on the poop hearing the log, was carried overboard and lost. The ship was brought to, but it was impossible to lower a boat in the dangerous breaking sea, and the unfortunate boy was not seen again. In the Australian Light, also, heavy seas were encountered, but Sydney was reached without further mishap. In Sydney the boys were well received and entertained, and were given a liberal allowance of leave. The homeward voyage round the Horn, which was begun on January 6, was uneventful. Headwinds and calms delayed the *Mersey* considerably, and about a month was passed in the doldrums. Shark fishing was one of the amusements of the cadets, some of whom tried shark as food and declared it to be excellent. The conduct of the cadets has been exemplary, and their practical has been excellent.

In addition to obtaining practical experience in working a ship at sea, the boys have been instructed in navigation and the other branches of seamanship under the mastery of Lieut. F. C. Cross, R.N.R., who possesses high scientific and scholastic attainments in navigation and allied subjects. The progress made has been remarkable. At the entrance examination the average of marks obtained was only 24 per cent. In a severe examination held during the last three weeks of the voyage the average of marks obtained was 69 per cent. Several of the boys obtained 74 per cent. The Board of Trade will hold an examination of the cadets in London, and the boys will then be allowed to proceed to their homes.

THE BRITISH EMIGRANT IN CANADA.

In the June number of *Travel and Exploration* Mr. A. G. Ashhead, himself a successful settler in Canada, replies to a previous article which dwelt on the dark side of the experiences awaiting the British emigrant in the Dominion. In the course of his article, which is illustrated from photographs, Mr. Ashhead seeks "to lay one very common ghost." Much, he says, has been heard about the Englishman in Canada. "Letters from disappointed emigrants are frequently reproduced in the English Press, and in other ways it has been sought to create an impression that the Englishman are not welcomed. A sufficient answer to all such statements and insinuations is the fact that in every Canadian city and in every Canadian town Englishmen are at this moment holding lucrative, responsible, and honourable positions. Nor is there any farming, ranching, mining or lumbering district in Canada where Englishmen, to use a Transatlantic idiom, have not 'made good.' The most able mayor of the city of Winnipeg ever had was a native-born Englishman, who reached Winnipeg in 1863 with a kit of workman's tools as his sole worldly possessions. Whatever prejudice exists against Englishmen is due to the fact that they assimilate less quickly than do the Scotsman and the Irishman, and members of certain other races. The situation has been aggravated by the sending out of a large number of English, never-do-wells and remittance men whose room at home is preferable to their company. A sufficient amount of friction was inevitable, and had the stream of emigration been from Canada to England, in the Old Country. Hard feelings against Englishmen are discouraged and deprecated by the responsible Canadian Press, and it is very generally admitted that when once an Englishman has found his bearings in the Dominion he usually becomes a better Canadian than members of any other nationality or race."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.N. Co.'s str. *Chinkua* left Shanghai on the 24th inst., and is due here on the 27th inst. The C.N. Co.'s str. *Tachow* left Moji on the 23rd inst., and is due here on the 27th inst. The Indo-China str. *Louisa* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 15th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 5th prox. The str. *Dacre Castle* arrived at Boston on the 22nd inst.

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Litcher's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A TRADE MARK

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MESSRS. JENSEN and COMPANY of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchants, have on the 10th day of May, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:—

行洋士德

In the name of JACOB FRIDRICH CHRISTIAN JENSEN and JOHANN HEINRICH JENSEN who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following Goods:—

LEATHER, in Class 37.

Dated the 24th day of June, 1909.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, Solicitors for the Applicants.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JACOB SCHNABEL & Co. of Vienna in the Kingdom of Austria have on the 3rd day of May, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:—

1. The representation of a woman from her waist upward, her left arm supporting her head with one bracelet on, her right arm holding her garment with five bracelets on. On her head is a jewelled coronet, around her neck is a pendant, her dress is low necked and covered with jewels. In the left hand top corner is a word "SELMA". On the right hand side is a word "SELMA". On the left hand side is a fancy setting in which is written "MARQUE DÉPOSÉE". On the right hand side is a fancy setting around the words "SCHNABEL & BLEIER".

2. The representation of a shield upon which is depicted an anchor across which is written "S & B" enclosed in a fancy setting. On the top of the shield is a crown and on either side is a flying Griffin supporting it, standing on a bough which in turn is supported by a scroll upon which is written "PATR SCHNABEL & BLEIER". Around the whole are arranged six medals between which is inserted fancy matter.

3. The representation of a woman lying on a cushion and a rug, on her back, her right arm resting on the cushion and holding in her hand a ruffled garment hanging loosely from her right shoulder and partially covering her form. In the background is an arch through which a Turkish house is seen; on the right hand side are some palm trees. Below is a fancy border in which are two fancy boughs upon which two naked children are sitting holding up a vase of flowers.

Above is the name "SCHNABEL & BLEIER" also a fancy scroll upon which is written "PAPIER SAKARAT" and the said scroll is entwined round a bunch of flowers.

Also the representation of a shield upon which is depicted an anchor across which is written "S & B" enclosed in a fancy setting, on the top of the shield is a crown and on either side is a flying Griffin supporting it standing on a bough which in turn is supported by a scroll upon which is written "PATR SCHNABEL & BLEIER". Around the whole are arranged six medals between which is inserted fancy matter.

4. The words "PRINCESS" and "SCHNABEL & BLEIER" and ten medals closed in a fancy setting the word "PRINCESS" and the letters "S & B" supported by ornamental designs; the whole being in the shape of a book.

Also the representation of a shield upon which is depicted an anchor across which is written "S & B" enclosed in a fancy setting on the top of the shield is a crown on either side is a flying Griffin supporting it standing on a bough which in turn is supported by a scroll upon which is written "PATR SCHNABEL & BLEIER". Around the whole are arranged six medals between which is inserted fancy matter in the name of JACOB SCHNABEL & Co. who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods in the following class:—

CLASS 39 in respect of CIGARETTE PAPERS.

A facsimile of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and of the Undersigned.

Dated the 21st day of June, 1909.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, Solicitors for the Applicants.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

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Dated the 24th day of June, 1909.

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THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE

TWO BILLIARD TABLES, full size, with all accessories, can be seen at any time.

Apply—Box 163, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 25th June, 1909. [890]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A TRADE MARK

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MESSRS. A. ROAKE, ROBERTS & CO., LIMITED, of No. 100, Carpenter's Road, Stratford, in the County of Essex, England have, on the 3rd day of June, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:—

The representation of a circle around which is a band of ribbon tied in a bow, and of a five point star placed upon or over such circle, and of rays of light emanating from the outer edge of such band or ribbon, in the name of MESSRS. A. ROAKE, ROBERTS & CO., LIMITED, who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants since the year 1901, in respect of the following Goods:—

All Goods, in Class 42.

A facsimile of this Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the Undersigned.

Dated the 15th day of June, 1909.

H. K. HOLMES, Solicitor for the Applicants, No. 64, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS

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2. The representation of a shield upon which is depicted an anchor across which is written "S & B" enclosed in a fancy setting. On the top of the shield is a crown and on either side is a flying Griffin supporting it, standing on a bough which in turn is supported by a scroll upon which is written "PATR SCHNABEL & BLEIER". Around the whole are arranged six medals between which is inserted fancy matter.

3. The representation of a woman lying on a cushion and a rug, on her back, her right arm resting on the cushion and holding in her hand a ruffled garment hanging loosely from her right shoulder and partially covering her form. In the background is an arch through which a Turkish house is seen; on the right hand side are some palm trees. Below is a fancy border in which are two fancy boughs upon which two naked children are sitting holding up a vase of flowers.

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Dated the 21st day of June, 1909.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, Solicitors for the Applicants.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN.

FROM JAVA PORTS AND MACASSAR.

THE J. C. J. Lijn Steamship

"TJIKINI" Captain H. Koops, having arrived from the above Ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge and/or Cargo left on board will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamers arrival. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

The steamer will be despatched for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji on the 25th June, at daylight.

Head Agency of the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Buildings, 1st Floor, Hongkong, 25th June, 1909. [893]

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the GYMNASIUM on MONDAY, the 28th June, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of considering and passing the Annual Reports and Statement of Accounts for 1908.

FRANK LAMBERT, Hon. Secretary. [867]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ACTION No. 27 of 1909.

Re TSANG KING of No. 1, Praya Kennedy Town, Victoria, Hongkong, Contractor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application has been made to the Court by the above-named Debtor TSANG KING to rescind the Receiving Order dated the 12th day of November, 1908, made against him in the above matter on the ground that he the said TSANG KING has entered into an arrangement with his creditors and the Court has ordered that notice of such application shall be advertised and that any creditor who is not at this date a party to such arrangement and who has any objection to the said Receiving Order being rescinded shall furnish particulars of his objection to the Official Receiver within 15 days from this date after which date if no objections are received the said Receiving Order will be rescinded without further notice.

Dated the 10th day of June, 1909.

G. H. WAKEMAN, Official Receiver.

[845]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are instructed to reinvest \$150,000 on Local Mortgages. Full Particulars of Securities offered should be submitted to—

DENNIS & BOWLEY, Solicitors.

Supreme Court House, Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. [854]

SUTTON'S SEEDS

Special Selected Collections for this Climate.

VEGETABLES and FLOWERS in Air-Tight Cases.

To be obtained from—

CHINA EXPRESS CO., Telephone 668. 3, Duddell Street. [50]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 a.m. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. G. K. HAXTON, Manager. Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [48]

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THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

SHORTER DAY.

The Full Court (their Honours Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, and Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Puisne Judge) yesterday resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. C. F. Dixon was called upon to show cause why he should not be struck off the roll of solicitors.

The application was made by Mr. Eldon Potter, who was instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), while Mr. Dixon was represented by Mr. H. G. Calthrop, who was instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston (of Messrs. Elwens and Harston).

Mr. Dixon, re-examined by Mr. Calthrop, said in addition to his salary he received interest on his share of the mortgage. That was paid in cash. During 1918 Mr. Sargeant, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, stayed in the house and shared the expenses of messing. Witness produced a certificate from the Bank showing that \$5,000 was transferred from his current account to fixed deposit on 25th June, 1905. It showed that his current account was credited with the equivalent of £100 on 27th December, 1904, on 2nd April, 1906, £70 on 10th July, 1906, and that the balance on current account on 31st December, 1907, was \$2,253.28.

Cross-examined by Mr. Potter—\$4,000 of this \$5,000 was put on mortgage—Yes.

With regard to these items did you write home for that money?—Yes.

You mean that at the end of 1905 or 1906 you required money?—No.

Did you ask it for the purpose of investing money?—I had an idea of investing.

Did you invest any?—I invested \$4,000.

If you did not require it for investment why did you ask for it? Was it to meet your current expenses?—No.

You had no particular object?—No. If any likely investment came along I would invest it.

And no likely investment came along?—No. From whom did you get it?—It was material.

I suggest it is material?—I got it from home. Did you get it from your father?—No.

Do you object to tell from whom you got it?—No, I got it from my uncle.

You say that although you had no need for money and although you did not invest it you asked your uncle for money?—He has often given me money.

You wrote for the money? Do you wish to go back on that?—No, I don't wish to go back on it.

Then you did ask him for these sums of money?—Yes.

The Puisne Judge—Has the mortgage been paid off?

Witness—It was paid off three weeks ago.

Witness—I should like to amend the statement with reference to this money. I received from home. I had \$200 when I was at home and it was remitted to me by my uncle.

Mr. Potter—Is that part of this \$4,000 deposit?—Yes.

Mr. Keat, cashier, was then called and questioned by the Chief Justice with reference to an entry he had made in the diary in connection with the Wan Hi case on 8th January.

The Chief Justice—Would you consider it your duty to make entries in a solicitor's diary?—Yes.

Have you ever been authorised to do it?—No.

Have you ever reported to anybody that you had done it?

Have you reported to the owner of the diary?—Yes. Sometimes I was told to make an entry at the time in the diary.

Who told you?—Mr. Dixon or Mr. Hastings.

Were you told to make that entry?—No.

When you made an entry in the diary without being told did you report to the owner that you had done so?—No.

Why not?—Because I did not think it was necessary.

Can you show other diaries, that of Mr. Hastings or Mr. Davidson in which you have made entries?—Yes.

Did you get this entry from the rough cash book?—Partly and partly from the interpreter.

What did the interpreter tell you?—I asked him what the money was paid for and he said it was for a police court case.

Did he tell you details?—Yes. The costs were \$50 agreed upon.

Why didn't you put it down?—I put down the costs on account.

Why didn't you put down \$50 agreed costs as the interpreter told you?—I don't usually.

You don't usually make entries in the diary?—No.

Why didn't you put down what the interpreter told you, \$50 agreed costs?—I did not think it was necessary.

Mr. Potter then examined witness to show that when costs had been paid they should be entered in a portfolio. When witness saw the \$30 entered in the rough cash book he wished to enter it in the portfolio, but found there was none, and on looking in Mr. Dixon's diary he found there was no entry, and so he made the entry he did. As a matter of fact he knew something about the matter as Mr. Dixon had handed the \$30 to him.

The Chief Justice—This portfolio is a record of all details which might be referred to afterwards?

Witness—Yes.

Supposing there had been an agreed amount of costs should that not be entered in the portfolio?—Yes.

Mr. Calthrop cross-examined witness as to the portfolios being written up from the diaries, witness stating that the diaries were sometimes written up the same day and sometimes the day after the occurrences. He did not enter the \$50 because the costs might be more.

The Chief Justice remarked that it was astonishing that a junior clerk should make entries in a solicitor's diary.

Mr. Potter—When my friend's case has closed I will call Mr. Hastings on that point.

The Chief Justice—It does strike me as funny.

The Puisne Judge—Do you attribute any sinister significance to this?

Mr. Calthrop—It is an extraordinary coincidence.

The case for the defence being closed,

Mr. Potter asked to be allowed to call Mr. Hastings to question him on several points not elicited in examination.

Mr. Hastings then entered the witness box and explained the duty of the cashier with reference to entering costs. On the occasion in question Mr. Dixon ought to have entered his attendance.

The Chief Justice thought the entry as to costs was sufficient and expressed his surprise that others than the cashier should be allowed to make entries in a diary.

Mr. Hastings replied that it was not a personal book, but an office book.

Is it true that at the interview of 26th March Mr. Dixon told you he had at times taken presents from clients?—It is not true.

Did you know that Mr. Dixon had taken money presents on four occasions?—I did not know anything about it until I heard him say so in the witness box.

In your opinion is this proper conduct?—No. I don't think it is.

When you arrived in this Colony on 8th October last were your relations with Mr. Dixon friendly or otherwise?—I was on most friendly terms with him.

Witness then mentioned instances of his having invited Mr. Dixon to his house. Mr. Dixon dined with them in November last, and was invited to dinner on Christmas last, declined. He joined them on a picnic to Deep Water Bay on 2nd January.

Mr. Hastings, in reply to the Puisne Judge, said it was not possible to have framed his charges against Mr. Dixon into charges of receiving presents from clients.

Mr. Calthrop then rose to address the Court.

The Chief Justice said that unless Mr. Potter objected they would prefer to hear him first.

Mr. Potter contended that as this was purely civil procedure he was entitled to have the proceedings carried out as in a civil case, and therefore although willing to defer to their Lordships' wishes, he preferred that he should follow Mr. Calthrop, as he was in a peculiar position, his clients being charged with perjury and criminal conspiracy.

Mr. Calthrop then addressed the Court. He mentioned that the charges had been reduced to three, one with respect to Wan Hi and two with respect to Wong Hui Tung. Two of these were distinct charges of embezzlement, and he argued that the question to be decided should be decided by their Lordships in the same way as it would be decided in a criminal court before a jury.

Mr. Calthrop then referred to the evidence in detail, and said that on the whole of the evidence brought by Tam with regard to Hung it was clear that Hung was led to believe that if he would make specific charges concerning the allegations against Mr. Dixon he would get back his position as interpreter.

Mr. Potter said that was not a fair statement.

Mr. Calthrop described the reasons given by Hung for leaving the office as ridiculous, and said their Lordships must satisfy themselves whether on the evidence of the witnesses called, any person in the colony ought to be convicted of a serious criminal offence. Dealing next with the evidence of Mr. Hastings, he said it was most important not only in the interests of Mr. Dixon, but in the interests of the community, that there should have been a third party present at the interview when Mr. Hastings made charges against Mr. Dixon. No specific charges were made against Mr. Dixon until the affidavits were filed, and it was not likely that he would have made such an admission as Mr. Hastings alleged. Mr. Dixon knew there were certain circumstances in his life which might make him shrink from publicity and those were known to Mr. Hastings. It might well be that Mr. Hastings would say—If I write and say he has admitted it he will not dare to dispute what I say; he will come down, for who would believe Dixon's word against that of Mr. Hastings?

Mr. Dixon fortunately was made of sterner stuff. He was not going to give in to a charge of this description; he was innocent of the charge; and knowing himself innocent why should he be hounded out of the colony on the accusation, even if the accusation was made by so eminent, so respectable, and so honest a member of the community as Mr. John Hastings? He was bound in honour to fight him, although it might have been to his interests to have gone away at once. It might well have happened that a weaker man knowing he had certain matters which would not be favourably considered by the general community, knowing there were certain phases of his life, knowing there were certain views, it might not in accordance with correct views, it might well have been that a man in that position would have gone away and said—"It is no good. I cannot fight this case, my employer has got some evidence, as any employer can get evidence when dealing with Chinese—but not only that, he says I made an admission." Mr. Dixon's conduct throughout had been that of an innocent man. The reasons given in the letter for dismissing Mr. Dixon were without foundation, and while the defence could naturally call no other witness but Mr. Dixon, the other side had not brought Hung to corroborate the stories of their witnesses. Mr. Dixon had submitted his financial details to them very readily, and before their Lordships could find him guilty they must consider each charge, and satisfy themselves on each of the items. The charges were only supported by the evidence of witnesses who contradicted each other in most material particulars. In conclusion, he submitted that the only way in

which the other side could substantiate their charges was to prove one at least of the alleged acts of misappropriation. If their Lordships did not believe the evidence put forward in support of the three charges, then they must come to the conclusion to dismiss the case. They must not rely on the alleged confession which had been absolutely denied, and which was most improbable. In no way had Mr. Dixon been shaken in cross-examination, and he would submit that in a case like that their Lordships must be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt by direct evidence that the offences alleged had been committed, before they could come to a decision adverse to his client.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day, when Mr. Potter will reply.

ANTIMONY IN HUNAN.

Mr. W. M. Hewitt, H.B.M.'s Acting Consul at Changsha, has the following references to the trade of the port in Antimony—

The increase in the export of crude antimony and the decrease in the export of ore are both noticeable. The local notables who control the antimony works are in touch with London and are kept fully informed as to the prices ruling in the London market. It seems probable that the export of ore will continue to decrease.

The present of new machinery and the more perfect handling locally of the ore, and that the export of only one kind of refined antimony (regulus) will steadily increase.

The increase in the export of crude is no doubt due to the presence of a foreign buyer in Changsha. The old difficulty still exists of inducing the sellers to realise the binding nature of a contract, but constant personal contact between the native seller and the foreign buyer, with patience, to remove this serious obstacle to a satisfactory working basis, and it seems likely that in future contracts will be more punctually fulfilled.

The present crude, Changsha sales, varied from 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

It is hoped with new machinery to produce refined antimony containing at least 99.60 per cent, and possibly 99.80 per cent of pure antimony. The relative value of refined to crude will be about 26/13s. 4d. to 14/10s. 4d.

During the past years the ore in Changsha has been so crudely smelted that waste ashes have been found to contain 30 per cent antimony, many thousands of tons of such ashes have, from time to time, been thrown away and money has been made, to my knowledge, by at least one enterprising foreigner who bought up all the ashes he could. This form of speculation is, however, now at an end.

A Hunan student in Paris bought new plant and engaged the services of two French engineers to proceed to Changsha to supervise the erection. This was completed towards the close of the year. It is hoped with new machinery to produce the refined antimony mentioned above.

Another point should be noted. In the past low-grade ores have been rejected owing to the imperfect furnaces in use, but with the new perfect machinery all low-grade mines should also become valuable and the export of antimony be greatly increased.

A foreigner, well qualified to give an opinion, states that the richest ore found in Hunan is only equalled by one mine in France.

WHAT IS COLOUR BLINDNESS?

EXPERTS DIFFER.

The shipping world, and particularly those holding Captain's and Officer's certificates, says the Secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, are greatly exercised by the extraordinary cases where candidates in the present Board of Trade colour-vision test have failed both at the ordinary Board of Trade examination and on appeal where the examination was conducted by specialists appointed by the Board for the purpose. One case was that of Mr. Walter H. Glover, who passed for Second Mate some eighteen months ago, and served in this capacity on board a London steamer. On presenting himself for a certificate of competency as First Mate he was failed in this respect before. The Board of Trade then ordered a Local Marine Board Inquiry with a view to Mr. Glover's certificate as Second Mate being taken away from him on the ground of incompetency in the expert evidence of Dr. Wm. Eddies, of the Royal Eye Hospital, who testified that Mr. Glover was not colour-blind. The London Local Marine Board after hearing the evidence on both sides decided that they would themselves test Mr. Glover. On doing so they decided that he was not colour-blind and that his certificate should be returned to him. The Imperial Merchant Service Guild being greatly concerned in this matter, in so far as its members are concerned, have also had their attention turned to the case of one of their members, Mr. John Truffles, who is even more extraordinary than that of Mr. Glover. In the year 1904 Mr. Truffles, preparatory to sitting for his 2nd Mate's certificate, was examined in colour-vision and passed. A few days after the Board of Trade discovered that his brother had been

found defective in colour-vision, and Mr. Truffles was then subjected to a re-examination in which he again proved successful. In 1905 he was again examined for his First Mate's certificate, and on this occasion, was made's certificate but, by the Board of failed in colour vision. On appeal to the Board of Trade and was upheld. The Board of Trade then requested Mr. Truffles to surrender his Second Mate's certificate which he declined to do. On his own part he presented himself for examination at the Central London (ophthalmic) Hospital and the South London Royal Infirmary, obtaining certificates from both that his colour sense was good. Ultimately the Board of Trade ordered a Local Marine Board Inquiry in order that Mr. Truffles' certificate as Second Mate might be confiscated on the ground that he was defective in colour-vision. On this inquiry being held in London the Local Marine Board, after testing Mr. Truffles' eyesight, declared that he was competent to sit for examination for his First Mate's certificate, was examined in colours and passed in this respect by a Board of Trade Examiner in London. He then sat for the remainder of the examination, in which he was successful, and obtained the Examiner's authority for the issue of his First Mate's Certificate. Subsequently the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen informed Mr. Truffles that his examination had been cancelled on the ground that he was colour-blind and his certificate was withheld. The President of the Board of Trade, on being appealed to, declined to interfere, and Mr. Truffles therefore has been without his First Mate's certificate for some considerable time. The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have made arrangements for bringing the case of Mr. Truffles before Parliament very shortly; they have also addressed the strongest representations to the Board of Trade pointing out the injustice of this case and of the most unsatisfactory nature of the present Board of Trade tests in colour-vision. The Guild now learn that the Board of Trade have consented to give Mr. Truffles a re-examination in the course of the present week, and have agreed that his own specialist shall be in attendance at the same time. The Guild, also, hope to have a representative present, if possible, so that they may have some opportunity of judging the particular features of the matter.

WORK FOR EXPLORERS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Writing on Unexplored Central Asia in the June number of *Trend and Exploration*, Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich says that it is becoming a little difficult to find even in Tibet a field which offers a really satisfactory scope to the geographical explorer. In south-eastern Tibet, however, there is still one district which remains completely unexplored. "Here there culminates a snow-peaked divide which parts the Salwin mactra from the upper sources of the Mekong, and the Mekong are they further the narrow ditch-like troughs which carry them sweeping down in long curves to Burma. Hardly has the eye of any traveller rested on the snow peaks of this stupendous group. Forrest has seen them from the Upper Salwin, but there is no other record. Under the shadow of them on the south-west are the two Tibetan districts of Payul and Zayul. We have heard much about these districts from the hearsay reports collected by native explorers, but we really know nothing except that their drainage finds its way into the Brahmaputra just at that part of its course which no European has yet followed. It is still the great problem of Tibet. The watershed of India marked out by even Media is a splendid accession to our geographical knowledge, but the mapping of the deep gorges and magnificent falls of the Brahmaputra, between the plateau and the plains below is a yet greater achievement, and they are still left for future exploration."

WEATHER REPORT

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 23rd at 6.55 a.m.—Signals lowered! On the 24th at 11.55 a.m.—The depression, which moved into the North part of the Gulf of Tongkin last evening, is this morning approaching the neighbourhood of Haiphong.

The barometer has risen considerably to moderately in Hongkong and over Formosa and the Loochoos, and fallen slightly over the E. coast of China and the Sea of Japan.

Pressure remains high over the Pacific to the E. of Japan. It is relatively low between the E. coast of China and the N.W. part of the Sea of Japan.

Moderate S.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and strong but decreasing S.E. winds between Hongkong and Hainan.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.08 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood (°) S.E. moderate

Formosa Channel (°) Same as No. 2.

Southern coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos Same as No. 1.

Southern coast of China between South coast of China and Hainan Same as No. 1.

(°) S.E. winds, strong to moderate; weather gradually improving.

FOR PREVENTION

It is an admitted fact that prevention is better than cure, and in no case is it more true than in regard to bodily health. What may at first be but a slight ailment may, if allowed to grow unchecked, develop into a real danger—only to be removed at the expense of much sacrifice and suffering. It is well, therefore, to understand that, taken in time, BEECHAM'S PILLS will quickly go to the root of the trouble and prevent serious illness.

FOR CURE

If you find yourself suffering from a disordered condition of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, or Bowels, Beecham's Pills may be relied upon with the greatest confidence, not only to give immediate relief, but to effect a permanent cure. This medicine acts successfully in all cases where more potent means often utterly fail. It strengthens all the vital organs, particularly those of nutrition, secretion, and excretion, and many even who regard themselves as confirmed invalids might regain all their health and happiness if they would only solve as confirmed invalids might regain all their health and happiness if they would only

TAKE BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9/6, 1/12 & 2/6.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from A. L. STAIN, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,

On MONDAY, the 28th June, 1909, at 2 P.M., within his Residence, No. 1, The Albany,

THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting of:—

SILK TAPESTRY DRAWING ROOM SUITE, DOUBLE BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS with MATTRESSES, MARBLE-TOP BUREAUX, SINGLE and DOUBLE WALDROB, BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD BATHSTAND with BEVELLED GLASS, DINING ROOM SUITE by Messrs. Powell & Co., Ltd., BLACKWOOD DESKS, VELVET-PILE CARPETS and RUGS, OIL PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, OLD CHINESE VASES and WALL PLATES, J. DINERES STANDES, &c., &c., BATH ROOM, PANTRY and KITCHEN REQUISITES, and a quantity of HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

One Upright Iron GRAND PIANO by Robinson Piano Co., One GRAY 'OPHONE with Records.

AND A Unique Assortment of OLD WHISKY APONS. Catalogues will be issued.

Electric Fans will be used during Sale. On View from SATURDAY, 26th June. Terms:—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOU GE, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1909.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, 28th day of June, 1909, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Tai Hang, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot, Locality, Boundary Measurements, Contents, and other particulars.

Lot No. 104, Locality, Boundary Measurements, Contents, and other particulars.

Lot No. 105, Locality, Boundary Measurements, Contents, and other particulars.

Lot No. 106, Locality, Boundary Measurements, Contents, and other particulars.

Lot No. 107, Locality, Boundary Measurements, Contents, and other particulars.

Lot No. 108, Locality, Boundary Measurements, Contents, and other particulars.

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Lot No. 147, Locality, Boundary Measurements, Contents, and other particulars.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	Noon, 26th June	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP	NAMUR	About 30th June	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO PORT	Capt. H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R.	June	
SAID and MARSEILLES			
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	SARDINIA	About 2nd July	Freight and Passage.
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	July	

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 27th June, D'light
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 28th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 29th June, 3 P.M.
SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	On 29th June, 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 30th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 1st July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 4th July, D'light
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 6th July, 3 P.M.

THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH.

"TAITUAN" On 19th July, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI" "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woeung.

FARE, INCLUDING WINES, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

TELEPHONE 56.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 25th June, 1909

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVES
"HAIYANG"	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	FRIDAY, 25th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAIYANG"	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 27th June, at Noon
"HAIYANG"	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	TUESDAY, 29th June, at 2 P.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1909.

[10]

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 25th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"KWONGSANG"	Sunday, 27th June, D'light
WEI & CHEFOO	"CHEONGSHING"	Sunday, 27th June, D'light
KOBE & MOJI	"PAUSANG"	Sunday, 27th June, D'light
MANILA	"YUNTSANG"	Friday, 2nd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 3rd July, Noon
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 6th July, 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
HONGKONG, 25th June, 1909.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

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HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 26th June, Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 3rd July, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1909.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	BINGO MARU Capt. A. Christiansen	6500	WED'DAY, 7th July, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU Capt. H. Peterson	6500	WED'DAY, 21st July, at Daylight
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa	8000	TUESDAY, 6th July, at 4 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU Capt. K. Sato	7080	TUESDAY, 20th July, at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	KUMANO MARU Capt. N. Mathieson	6000	FRIDAY, 9th July, at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5000	FRIDAY, 25th June, at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU Capt. A. Keith	6500	TUESDAY, 29th June, at Noon
SHANGHAI and KOBE	TAKASAKI MARU Capt. A. Mochizuki	5000	WED'DAY, 7th July, at Noon
	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5000	FRIDAY, 30th July, at 5 P.M.
	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson	9000	SUNDAY, 4th July.
	TOTOMI MARU Capt. R. Smith	4000	

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS— EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s NEWLY BUILT 9000 TON PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

HIRANO MARU - (Capt. H. FRASER) - About Wed. 30th June

KAMO MARU - (Capt. F. L. SOMMER) - About Wed. 28th July

MISHIMA MARU - (Capt. A. E. MOSES) - About Wed. 25th August

ATSUTA MARU - (Capt. WM. THOMPSON) - About Wed. 22nd Sept.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 31st August, 1909.

SPECIAL EXCURSION (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 4 MONTHS.

	Yokohama Return.	Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

For further particulars apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1909.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's Arabian and Persian Service to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:

S.S. SLAVONIA	2nd July
S.S. ANDALUSIA	13th July
S.S. SAXONIA	20th July
S.S. DORTMUND	26th July
S.S. SPEZIA	13th Aug.
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ	17th Aug.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong, 25th June, 1909.

HOMEWARD.

For MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:

S.S. SILVIA	26th June
For ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	
S.S. BITHONIA	1st July
For HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SCANDIA	2nd July
For ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	
S.S. ISTRIA	20th July
For HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. BRASILIA	22nd July

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIAM"	Middle of June.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"YEDDO"	5th July.
HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"SIAM"	Middle of July.

For Further Particulars apply to

HONGKONG, 11th June, 1909.

MELOHRS & CO.,
AGENTS.

THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Head-Office for the Far East: 16, DES VOGES ROAD, HONGKONG.

Japan Office: 14, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of June	SHANGHAI	Second half of June
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of June	JAPAN	Second half of June
TJILATJAP.	JAPAN	Second half of June	JAVA	Second half of June
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of July	SHANGHAI	First half of July
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half of July	JAVA	First half of July
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of July	JAPAN	Second half of July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor,
Hongkong, 12th June, 1909.

Telephone No. 375.

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SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. MANSHU MARU ... 5000 tons gross ... Sail July 1st, at Noon.

S.S. AMERICA MARU ... 6000 " " " " Aug. 30th, at Noon.

S.S. HONGKONG MARU ... 6000 " " " " Oct. 26th, at Noon.

S.S. MANSHU MARU ... 500 " " " " Dec. 10th, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1909.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,



THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
TACOMA VIA KEELUNG	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	SATURDAY, 3rd July
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"FITZPATRICK"	4,416	SATURDAY, 31st July
	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,178	SATURDAY, 23rd August

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze River and North China Ports, by the steamers to Shanghai.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI	"DAIJIN MARU"	TUESDAY, 29th June, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW & SHANGHAI	"BUJUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 1st July, at 10 A.M.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHU MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,
MANAGER.

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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS

in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line

are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS

OF LADING for all the principal ports in

SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-

CHINA-STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly

service between CALCUTTA. Sailings from

CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars,

apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1908.

INSURANCE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1907

£18,114,624.

Authorized Capital ... £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital ... 2,750,000

Paid-up Capital ... 2,750,000

II. Fire Funds ... 3,065,374 15 0

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above

Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS

against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1908.

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MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA. (MITSU BISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT

SOLE PROPRIETORS of TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO, SHINNEW and KAMIYAMADA, Collieries.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KISHIDAKE, MIYAO and KIGYO KOMATSU Coals.

HEAD OFFICE: MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW.

Cable addresses for above, "IWASAKI"

Codes, AI, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union

AGENCIES: YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.

CHUNKIANG: Messrs. GRABING & Co.

MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

For Particulars apply to

H. OISHI, Manager,

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1909.

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DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED

LONG FLAX

RELI

